BAILEYAND THE DRESSSUIT

THE QUESTION OF POLITICO-SOCIAL ETIQUETTE IN WASHINGTON.

pid the Man from Texas Do Right in Declining to Dine with the President Bather Than Wear a;Claw-Hammer Cont !—The Subject is Taken Up by the Texas Delegation Washington, April 5.—Congressman "Joe"

Sailey of Texas, leading the Democrats, seems o be sidetracking William Jennings Bryan as the ide of that party, and he also seems to be winning fame as the man who declined to dine with President McKinley rather than to wear a dress still. Some people appear to think that Mr. Bailer overshot the mark a trifle when he declined the President's Invitation simply be cause be had no swallow-tail; others say he did just right. But while everybody in Washingon and a large part of the people in the country at large are discussing the question whether Balley did right or wrong, the Texas statesman has no doubt about the matter himself. He did not stay away from the President's dinner because it was not convenient for him to put on a dress suit, but because he did not have

The fact is that Mr. Balley is opposed to wearing a dress suit, just as Attorney-General Garland was, and the same question of politico-social etiquetto is raised now that was so prominently discussed at the opening of the first Cleveland Administration.

The most conspicuous thing that Attorney-General Garland did as a member of the Cabinet, in addition to getting mixed up in the Pan-Electric scandal, was to remain away from the wedding of Grover Cleveland and Frances Folsom, because, forsooth, he had no swallow-tail to wear, and would not wear one if he had it. Mr. Bailey and Mr. Garland are very much alike in more ways than one, but on this ques tion of swallow-tail coats they are brothers. Every evening they sit on a sofa in the lobby of the Riggs House, talking politics and drawing attention to themselves as the two men who be came prominent as enemies of the conventional

But this refusal to wear a garb that fashion has decreed is no new thing with Bailey. When he first flashed into public life as a member of the Fifty-second Congress he was conspicuous in more ways than one, but in no way was he more noticeable than in his personal appearance. He was then in his 28th year, and was known as the baby of the House. He was a tall, well-formed, smooth-faced, blue-eyed boy, with very thick, straight, brown hair, tossed back from a square, white, unwrinkled forehead. The hair was allowed to grow long and hung down upon his coat collar like that of an Indian. Bailey were at all times a long blue frock coat, with full trousers and low-cut vest of the same cloth. Invariably he were about his neck a white cravat, tied in a bow knot. He wore also, at all times, in the street a broad-brimmed Texas sembrero. He wears this still, and the same blue clothes and the same white cravat, but his locks have been shorn, and with them departed the most picturesque feature of his make-up. The swallow-tail he never wore and will not wear. This is all the more strange because Bailey is something of a society man and quite a success at afternoon teas and evening parties. He is a married man with a charming family, but this does not prevent all the women, particu

He is a married man with a charming family, but this does not prevent all the women, particularly those from the South, from admiring him, and from the very day he attended his first "tea" as the "Baby of the House" until the present hour he has been a social lion.

Bailey is the least hit of a poser, but he is a pretty good fellow and very popular among the Democrats of the House, especially just at present, while he is posing as the Democratic leader against the claims of inheritance of William Jennings Bryan. The Republicans, too, like Bailey, because he is chivairous and dignified. A quality that is most strikingly lacking in Mr. Bailey's mental make-up is a sense of humor. Mr. Bailey has explained a thousand times why he will not wear a dress coat. It is simply because he thinks it is nonsense for a man to be compelled to wear a certain kind of a garment in order to make a proper appearance in so-called society. It is a reflection, he thinks, upon his manhood. He is not at all an enemy of society, but, rather, very fond of it. He thinks, however, that if a man is dressed neatly and plainly that is all that should be expected, and that it doesn't matter whether his customary style is a frock coat, a cutaway or a sack, it should be sufficient at all times and places so long as it is neat and becoming to its wearer. That was Mr. Gariand's opinion. Mr. Bailey may possibly have absorbed it from him; at any rate, he says that he thinks the frock coat, with a low-cut vest, a white tie, and a broad-brimmed hat, is becoming to a man of his particular style and build, and therefore he prefers to wear it to anything else. Mr. Bailey has no hesitancy in appearing at all corts of evening places in his frock coat. His only reason for declining the Invitation of the President was the fear that his host might have been annoyed if a guest had arrived at a dinner in a style of garment tabooed by society as a proper one for an evening function.

tion.

Many of Mr. Bailey's friends think it would have been more creditable to have simply declined the invitation, instead of calling upon the

many of Mr. Balley's friends think it would have been more creditable to have simply declined the invitation, instead of calling upon the President for the purpose of notifying him of his intention to do so. Mr. Bailey's idea, however, scens to have been to learn direct from the President whether all the guests would wear swallowtails, and then decline because he himself would not wear one. The President, of course, told him that he would be welcome in any kind of clothing he saw if to wear, but instead of accepting this kind assurance Mr. Bailey remained away trom the dinner.

Now the Texas delegation have taken up the question of drees suit versus no dress suit, and it is likely to be one of some political importance. There are fifteen members of Congress from Texas, including the two Senators, and it is not likely that more than half a dozen of the whole lot own dress suits. Senator Mills has little or no use for one, as he rarely attends social affairs of any kind, and does not even believe in wearing cuffs, which he says always bother him in writing or making a speech. Mr. Mills is a very handsome man, however, and when he goes to the White Bouse or elsewhere to dinner he probably either borrows a dress suit or goes without one, and so he never came into the prominence that Mr. Bailey has in connection with this important question. One of the members of the Texas delegation, in talking about Bailey and the swallow-tall, referred to the fact that there were very few dress suits in Texas or among the Texas delegations in Congress, and then he asked this very pertinent question:

"What in hell does a man want with a dress wit a a district whose population consists of il.000,000 head of cattle and 39,000 men, women, and children, all aborigines!"

He did not say whether this is a description of Mr. Bailey's district or his own, but some of his collegues regard his question as a reflection on the Lone Star State, and they have been led to see the importance of the dress suit question, and have already decided t

LIVED ALMOST A CENTURY.

He Said, Helped to Keep Him Alive. HEMPSTEAD, L. I., April 5 .- Joseph Jokkerst, German, and one of the oldest men on Long sland, died yesterday afternoon of old age in he town poorhouse at Uniondale, where he has lived for twenty years. Jokkerst came to this country about fifty years ago from Germany with a fortune, which he invested in business in New York. He lost it all, and for many years samed a livelihood by chopping and sawing wood in the vicinity of Far Rockaway and Woodsburg. The former village be claimed as his residence. ewas a stanch Democrat, and on every election lay for the last twenty years he walked, regardess of the weather, to Far Rockaway, where he always voted a straight Democratic ticket. After voting he always went on a spree After voting he always went on a spree for several days, and invariably wound up in the county jull at Long Island City. When reseased he would always wander back to the Unlondate almshouse and be a model inmate until enother election. He repeated his debauch in Far Rockaway hast fail, but this time he was gone for months. A few days ago he appeared before Keeper Wilmarth in an exhausted condition, being scarcely able to speak. He had walked in the rain all the way from Long Island City. He lived but a few days after reaching he almshouse. Had Jokkerst lived a few days songer he would have reached the century mark, lie often said that he had never been sick one day, He said he attributed his long life to the fact that he had never married, and that he had used tobacca and ilquor all his life. He always carried a lible about with him, and during his after years he read it constantly.

Newspaper Change in Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 5.-Mr. Clark Howell has been elected as editor of the Constitution, and Mr. W. A. Hemphill President and business manager of the company. The change was brought about by the withdrawal from the com-pany of Capt. Evan P. Howell, who sold his one-tourth interest in the company to Mr. Hugh T. Iaman of Atlanta, and who retires for rest arter baying been for twenty pears editor of the per and President of the company. There will be no change in the policy of the paper.

"STEEPLE JACK" WATER DEAD. ed His Prophecy and Lost His Life, No by a Fall, but by Drowning.

Once on a time "Steeple Jack" Wayne, the fearless, said to his friend, Thomas O'Connor, of 507 East Fifteenth street:

"Tom Connors, you're a fine man and a Chris-

tian, according to your lights, but you know nothing. I will never be killed by falling from a place where I am earning an honest living." Despatches from the lower Hudson towns last night seem to have shown that, so far as eple Jack" prophesied, he was correct He died by drowning on Saturday afternoon at Nyack, where he had been employed by the Nyack Electric Light Company in painting the roof of their power house. After knocking off on Saturday at noon Wayne and four of his fellow workmen hired a sailboat, in which they went forth on the Tappan Zee. More than a mile out, almost a third of the way across to Tarrytown, it was seen that the boat was in trouble. A man climbed to the wabbling masthead, and the boat, top heavy, capsised. Four of the five were rescued by the ferryboat Rock-land. The fifth, who was, they said Ralph Wayne, was drowned. He had tried to climb the masthead to fix the broken yoke of the gaff. His body was not recovered. But in some of his elothing left in the boat the Tarrytown police found the address 507 East Fifteenth street, New York. Reporters who went there found on

slothing left in the boat the Tarrytown police found the address 507 East Fifteenth street, New York. Reporters who went there found on the top floor Thomas O'Connor, a roofer, who refused to believe them when they said that Steeple Jack had died by an accident.

"It ain't Mike," he said. "I call him Mike, because that was the bose's nickname for him when he worked with me. I say it ain't Jack, because he wasn't the kind to get killed."

Then O'Connor told of Wayne's prophecy. He told of the things that Wayne had done—what manner of man he was.

"For a workingman," he said, "he was most well read and gentle. At his work he was fearless enough to make any other man afraid. 'All I want, Tom, he used to say to me, 'is a bos'n's chair, good ropes, and a good, quiet lad down below to manage the guy ropes. Let me tie my own knots and I'll no more fall from a steeple than I'll fall off my feet when I'm on the ground. He made his home here with me when he was in the city. But most of the time he was anywhere from Philadelphia, to Boston, to the other end of Long Island, climbling steeples, chimneys and flagpoles. He was never downhearted but once, and that was a year ago, when his baby died. He wouldn't have minded so much, he said, if he'd had another, which was right, as any man knows. He would drink at times, but never until his job was finished and he was paid off. He siways went to work plumb sober. Yet he was no fool when he had a load of liquor in him, either. Many's the time have I seen him get aboard a Third arenue cable car at its fastest after he'd been out with me, and it was all I could do to get aboard of one standing still, or going backward, for that matter."

O'Connor explained that he himself has long since quit drinking. He said that he believed Wayne lived with his wife at 15 School street, Trenton, N. J. There is no 15 School street in Trenton, and no Wayne family lives there. Bat his identification otherwise was quite complete. Warne was a tall, thin, stooping, eagle-eyed fellow, always laughing,

SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

Mr. Austin's Bill to Protect the Purchase Coal Becomes a Law.

ALBANY, April 5.-Gov. Black has signed Assemblyman Austin's bill providing for the protection of the purchasers of coal in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Rochester, lyracuse, Troy, and Albany. The law provides that 2,000 pounds shall constitute a legal ton of coal. Persons selling coal must accompany the delivery of each ton with a delivery ticket showing the weight thereof and the name of the purchaser and the dealer. The Mayor of each of the cities mentioned may designate stationary or movable scales suitable for the purposes of weighing coal, the owners of which may tender the same for public use in different parts of locality as shall be deemed necessary, on which coal, may be weighed at the request of the purchaser thereof. The scales so designated shall be provided at the expense of the owners thereof with test weights, and shall be subject at all times to the inspection and supervision of the scalers and inspectors of weights and measures in such cities, who shall inspect such scales at least once in each month. Such scales shall also be provided by the owner thereof with a competent weighmaster. The owner of such scales shall be entitled to charge for weighing coal and coal vehicles containing coal, a fee of not exceeding 15 cents per ton of coal. The expense of weighing coal shall be paid by the purchaser. A purchaser of coal may demand that all coal be weighed at a public scale before ac-

all coal be weighed at a public scale before ac-cepting the same. Various penalties are pro-vided for the violation of the law.

The Governor has also signed the following bills: bills:
Senstor Wieman's, regarding the sale of tax lands in Brooklyn by the city.
Senstor Wray's, authorizing Brooklyn to expend \$37,000 to put an asphalt pavement on Albany avenue between Fulton street and Eastern Parkway.
Senstor Baines's, appropriating \$22,000 for the erection of a bronse equestrian statue of Major-Gen. Henry Warner Slocum on the battlefield of Gettysburg.
Assemblyman Wilson's, providing for the correction of tax collectors' returns in Brooklyn.
Assemblyman Smith's, authorizing Yonkers to expend \$25,000 to construct a public dock for municipal purposes.

pan augument to construct a public dock for munici-pal purposes.

Assembly man Matteson's, providing for the protec-tion of fur-bearing animals in Cattaraugus, Oneids, Madison and Otaego counties.

Senator Coggeshall's, authorizing the Oneida county Judge to appoint a court stenographer at a salary of \$1,500.

emblyman Smith's, ratifying and authorizing academizing and telfordizing of streets and av-in Yonkers.

DOG TERRIFIES FACTORY GIRLS. They Flee to the Street and a Policeman Kills the Beast with His Revolver.

A large yellow dog of mongrel breed raced along Grand street yesterday morning, barking noisily and frothing at the mouth. He wheeled sud-denly into the millinery store of Herman Goldstein at 323 Grand street, just around the corner from der chail by Ludlow street. Jacob Levy, the porter, was cleaning the floor with big mop, and the dog leaped at him. He struck the animal on the head and keeled him over on his side. Regaining his feet instantly, the dog leaped at the porter again, knocked him down, and sprang for his throat. The porter managed to beat him off with the mop, and rolling in nder a table, was able to defend himself from the dog's fangs, which were buried in the mop andle instead of in Levy's body. Levy thinks that his presence of mind in rolling under the table saved his life,

that his presence of mind in rolling under the table saved his life.

There were five young workgirls in the store at the time. Three of them fainted with fright and the two others ran out hatless, scurried around to the Eldridge street station and told the Sergeant that there was a "mad dog" in the shop. Policeman Gilligan grasped his club and started for the scene on the run. Meantime the dog had left the store and dashed up the stairs to the factory on the second floor, where a score of girls were at work. One of the girls ran to the glass door and shut it, leaving the dog barking and leaping against it.

The dog ran up to the third landing when the policeman appeared, but when he incautiously opened the factory door the dog scampered downstairs into the factory. The girls climbed up on the tables, while the snarling dog leaped around the room. The policeman struck him with his club several times and beat the dog into a corner. The terror-stricken girls jumped from the tables and fled downstairs. When the room was oleared Gilligan pulled out his revolver and fired three bullets into the dog's body. The animal rolled over, gasped, and gave up the ghost. His carcass was removed and all but four of the girls went back to work. The four had been so badly frightened that they had to go home.

Walter S. Griffith, cashier, and George Stoll, paying teller of the Columbia Bank, testified in the General Sessions yesterday that Alongo J. Whiteman, once a State Senator in Minnesota, whiteman, once a State Scienter in Simircoita, was the man who, under the name of Dr. J. H. Williams, got \$550 from the bank on the strength of a deposit of a worthless draft. Whiteman, for whom Lawyer E. M. Grout appears, says he is not the man. He wrote a letter from the Tombs to Cashier Griffith threatening suit for damages.

Pennsylvania Rallroad
Arnounces that on and after April 7 bleycles will be
cheezed by baggage agents, and carried in baggage
cars when accompanied on the same train by owners,
free of charge, provided passenger presenting bleycle
for carriage has no baggage; otherwise the bleycle
will be charged for at regular rates.—Adv.

STRONG DEFENDS CHARTER.

REASSERTS HIS APPROVAL OF ALL THE CHAPTERS BUT THREE.

prises the Eminent Talkers Who Have Been Finding Fault, and Wakes Up B. B. Enten-Lawyers on the Commission Tell the Mayor All the Criticisms Are Stale. When the hearing on the new charter, which has been going on for several days in the Alder-men's chamber, was finished vesterday, Mayor Strong made a statement for the Greater New

York Commission which seemed to surprise the epresentatives of the Bar Association, the Union League Club, and the various other or ranizations which have been vigorously opposing the measure. He defended the work of the commission, the members of which had decided that it was not necessary to appear to defend themselves. He paid a tribute to the legal ability of ex-Judge Dillon, and declared that it was unfair for the opponents of the charter to proclaim that the legal features of the measure had not seen considered with care. He said that the late Mr. Dean and Mr. De Witt had worked day and night for two months on the charter, and that the labor cost Mr. Dean his life. The members of the Committee on Draft, he said, had worked seven hours a day for many months, and when their report was handed in the full commission spent thirty-five days in going over and revising it. The time devoted to the charter by the eminent men of the commission was longer, he said, than was ever before devoted to any public document in this country. He asserted that all but three chapters of the charter by his approval, and his objections to them have already been

When the Mayor sat down there was a long silence, during which the representatives of the pposition looked dazed. The statement by the Mayor was clearly unexpected, and no one ap peared to have an answer ready. Finally Dor-mouse B. Eaton, who has been a silent listener at all the sessions of the hearing, awoke, and made a long speech in opposition to the charter. Before the Mayor declared himself A. B. Hepburn had spoken. He saked that more time be given to the people for discussion and study before the final adoption of the charter.

James D. Lynch, who spoke in favor of the charter, said that it was obvious that the real opposition is not to the charter but to consolidation per sc. This opposition, he said, comes from the great landlords or from their lawyers er real estate agents who congregate in small bodies in the clubs, associations, or exchanges, bodies in the clubs, associations, or exchanges, appoint committees, and then pretend that a majority of the club, association, or exchange is opposed to the charter. These comparatively few great landlords realize, he said, that the provision of the charter will greatly accelerate the construction of new dwellings in the added territory, and that these dwellings will attract many of the tenants, who now pay exorbitant rents in the old city.

The Mayor announced that the hearing was closed. The hearing on the supplemental bills will be held in his office to-day.

George M. Pinney, Jr., and William C. De Witt of the Charter Commission called on Mayor Strong yesterday and told him that they, together with Gen. Tracy, John F. Dillon, and the other lawyers of the commission, would be pleased to advise him if he desired any advice about any of the criticisms which have been made on the charter at the public hearings.

"There is not one of the objections which has been advanced by way of objection to the charter." said Mr. Pinney, "which was not thoroughly discussed by the commission and disposed of before the draft of the charter was reported to the Legislature."

"Every legal objection which has been advanced was torn to tatters by the commission, accelered Mr. De Witt, who added: "The character of the opposition is to be compared to a wholesale condemnation of the architecture of St. Paul's, London, because a tile here might be misplaced or a stone there chipped. It has been petty and puerile." appoint committees, and then pretend that a

BROOKLYN AND THE CHARTER. Mayor Wurster Listens to Some More Anti-

Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn gave the first public hearing on the Greater New York charter yesterday. Most of the forty persons present had ninent in the anti-consolidation movement. Former City Works Commissioner Alfred T. White wanted the charter referred back to the people. He said that no one had a right to force the charter upon Brooklyn without Brooklyn's permission. A. A. Low, who was the head of the League of

Loyal Brooklynites, said: "New York will drain our most valuable resources, and render us unable to help others or help ourselves." Henry Hentz sent a letter, saying that if the charter was adopted Brooklyn would be the tail

of the dog so far as municipal affairs were concerned.
"New York," he wrote, "is now aiming to in-

cur debt up to her constitutional limit, thus in-creasing the taxation; hence the expectation of lower taxes in Brooklyn will not be realized. That expectation was the main reason why many Frank P. Bellamy opposed the bi-partisan

Police Commission and the placing of the elec tion machinery under control of the police.
"Under our present charter," said C. C. Skilton, "we have fair and honest elections, which s due to the fact that the police have nothing to

is due to the fact that the police have nothing to do with election matters."

George W. Chauncey spoke in favor of the charter. "Not an argument has been offered against the charter," he said. "It seems to be all against consolidation. But that is a thing of the past. We are now considering the charter, and those who have spoken against it so far do not seem to know anything about it. I believe they have not even read it. I declare they are not loyal citizens. If they were they would favor the charter."

James Matthews said there was only one thing

favor the charter.

James Matthews said there was only one thing for Mayor Wurster to do, and that was to sign the charter.

In answer to questions asked by Mayor Wurster, Alfred T. White said he thought that Brooklyn was in a better financial state than it was three years ago. He also believed that within two or three years Hrooklyn would be in a position to pay her one-half share in building other bridges. a position to pay her one-half share in other bridges.

There will be another hearing to-day.

TROLLEY GETS ACROSS

The New York, Elmsford and White Plains

Road Steals a March on the Central. WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 5.-The New York, Elmsford and White Plains Railway Company, which operates a trolley line from White Plains to Elmsford and is extending its tracks to Tarrytown, stole a crossing over the Putnam itvision of the New York Central road last night. Anticipating interference, the work was carefully planned by Manager V. A. Krepps At midnight work was begun, rails having been cut to the proper lengths, and all materials carefully prepared. The railroad people did not discover what was taking place until 1 o'clock, when Operator Kent was aroused. He wired the information to headquarters and an engine with a dozen men was sent to the crossing. The rails, however, had been laid. On the arrival of the engine it was so placed as to block the crossinc angine it was so placed as indeed as the crossing, and remained in that position until a train from the north had to be stalled or the track cleared. As the engine drew away the trolley car dashed across the tracks. Threats of tearing up were made, but have not been carried out. In the mean time cars are running regularly over the crossing.

STAMPED THE LIFE OUT OF A CAT. Six-Year-Old Edith Miller Saw Weiss Do It and

Had Him Arrested and Fined. Michael Weiss, 38 years old, of 91 Flushing avenue, Long Island City, put a cat in a bag last Saturday, tied the neck securely, and taking it out on the sidewalk jumped on the bag until the cat was dead. Edith Miller, a six-year-old child, saw the performance and told her father. He saw the performance and told her father. He took her to the home of Officer Dusing of the S. P. C. A., who took her before Justice Duffy, where she swore out a warrant. Welss was arrested and arraigned before Justice Duffy yesterday morning. He admitted his guilt, but said is was ordered to kill the cat that way by his employer, Louis Grossman, with whom he lives on Flushing avenue. Judge Duffy fined Welss \$25, and he went to jail because he couldn't may the fine. Grossman is a potter. Officer Dusing shot a crippied horse yesterday that Grossman was working on a treadmill in his pottery.

DELAWARE HARD UP.

to Money to Pay the Expresses of the Constitutional Convention.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 5,-State Treasurer Ross has declined to pay any more bills of the Constitutional Convention, now in session. The funds of the State have run so low that there is not enough money for the legislative expenses and those of the Convention. The school fund may have to be drawn upon until some plan to raise further revenue is provided.



The absolutely pure

BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL-the most celebrated of all the baking powders in the world-cel-

ebrated for its great leavening strength and purity. It makes your cakes, biscuit, bread, etc., healthful, it assures you against alum and all forms of adulteration that go with the cheap



ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK. JAYNE'S \$50,000 LIBEL SUIT.

An Article in Scribner's Magazine Described Him as a "Notorious Informer."

The suit of Benaish G. Jayne, a former customs officer, against Charles and Arthur H. Scribner, brought in 1895, came to trial before Judge Shipman in the United States Circuit Court vesterday. Jayne asks for \$50,000 damages, to which amount he says his reputation has been damaged by a portion of the "History States," written by E. Benjamin Andrews, President of Brown University, and published in the September, 1895, number of Scribners' Maga-

The Scribners, in their answer, admit the publication of the article, and say that in all its principal features it was truthful. They also say that Jayne's testimony before Congress committees showed that "he was the chief and most notorious of informers." He received, ing as his share from \$140,000 to \$160,000, and they allege that through his efforts Phelps, Dodge & Co. were made to pay in compromise

they allege that through his efforts Phelps, Dodge & Co. were made to pay in compromise about \$270,000.

Jayne admits that he made charges against Phelps, Dodge & Co., but he says that in this, as in all other cases in which he was concerned, his action was justified. The article complained of was, he says, directed against him with others, and in instances he was attacked especially by name. Here is the article in part:

"More notorious than the Washington ring, were the scandals connected with the collection of the revenues. Early in Auril, 1871, a meeting was held in New York to protest against the revenue and moiety laws, the latter adjective meaning that the law gave to a spy or informer one-half, or a moiety, of the property forfeited to the Government by fraud discovered through such person's agency.

"In one case a man named Jayne, the most notorious of all the informers, received nearly \$70,000 for his services. No wonder that he made the utmost of every clue. He used to say. "When I am fishing for trout I don't throw away chus." He was charged with downright blackmail, for which the power to selze private books and papers gave him exceptional opportunities. He and his like sought to stigmatize the entire mercantile class in the importing cities."

The trial of the case will probably occur sev-

The trial of the case will probably occupy sev-

BOYS' CLUBS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS Corporation Counsel Says the Buildings May

Be Used by Them at Night. Corporation Counsel Scott has decided that public school rooms may be used in the evening

for boys' clubs. It was suggested some time ago by the Good Government clubs that this would be a way of getting the children off the street in the tenement districts, and of keeping the older boys from using Raines law club cooms, which are vacant on week days, for their tobacco clubs. Club organization is good for the boys, but not as championed by the saloon. So said the Good Government people, and they persuaded the Public Education So-ciety to ask the Board of Education for one school to begin with.

select to ask the Board of Education for one school to begin with.

The school at Hester and Chrystie streets was picked out. There is a surplus club element in the Tenth ward, an overflow from the Univer-sity Settlement, for which there is no house room. The Public Education Society proposed to start a boys and girls club in the school in question, and promised to be responsible for the good conduct of the children and for the property.

properly.

The Board of Education referred the proposition to the Corporation Counsel with the result indicated. The board is expected to act on his decision at its next meeting. If it acts favorably and the new departure proves successful in the Tenth ward, other schools will be devoted

MRS. MARKOE SUES TIFFANY & CO. For Silverware the Firm Gave Up to Major

Mrs. Annette B. Markoe had an action on trial before Justice McAdam of the Supreme Court yesterday to recover \$3.000 from Tiffany & Co., as the value of the contents of a blue trunk committed to the firm's charge in 1889. She was formerly the wife of Major William B. Wetmore, from whom she got a divorce with a large al-

from whom she got a divorce with a large allowance for the support of herself and her three children by Wetimore, but she was in litigation for years before she could get the allowance. It appeared that Wetimore had taken the trunk away from Tiffany's, the defendants supposing at the time that he and his wife were acting in unison. She still had the receipt for the trunk and holds the company responsible, alleging that the property was her private estate. The contents of the trunk were mostly silverware, and included a silver candy basket given to Mrs. Wetimore by Mrs. Bradley Martin. The case went over to to-day.

MIXED SCHOOLS IN OKLAHOMA.

Many Persons Insist That Afre-Americans

Must Have Separate Schools. PERRY, Oklahoma, April 5.—The late Populist and free silver Legislature of Oklahoma made a law making it a misdemeanor for white and colored children to attend the same school, and the matter was taken into the courts. One of the Judges of the Supreme Court held that the the Judges of the Supreme Court held that the law was unconstitutional, and now Oklahoma has mixed schools.

Nearly half of the population of the Torritory are Southern people, and they are very indig-nant over the matter. They declare they will not send their children to mixed schools, and further, that they will take charge of the schools and they shall be separate. It is expected that many of the laws passed by the Legislalure will go the same way.

After "a night of it" - and during the night-steady your nerves and clear your head with a wineglass of

Vino-Kolafra

a quick antidote to liquor. Harmless and strengthening The Perfect Tonic.

DISPENSARY BALL AMENDED, But Not So as to Overcome the Opposition

Some physicians who are interested in the passage of the bill affecting dispensaries in this city, the bad features of which were pointed out in THE SON, hastened to explain yesterday that the measure has been radically amended since its introduction and scarcely resembles the original bill.

Dr. Wickes Washburn of 21 East Twentyfirst street referred THE SUN reporter to the lawyer who drafted the original bill. The lawyer said:

"The bill as originally drawn represented my idea of what the physicians wanted. On investigation I found that the dispensaries were preperly under the control of the State Board of Charities and that many features of my bill should be amended. Accordingly, section 5. which required the poverty of an applicant for medical aid to be certified by his landlord, the Police Captain of the precinct, or the Alderman, was stricken out. The same thing was done in the case of section 7, which provided for a special supervising board for all the dispensaries. The two sections making husband and wife jointly liable for the payment of dector's bills and providing that the husband might be arrested on an execution against the person were also eliminated. As the bill stands to-day, it requires, that noor persons only may be treated at citr dispensaries and gives to the State Board of Charities the power to prepare rules and regulations to make the law effective. In its last annual report the State Board of Charities recommended the passage of lexislation of this sort."

The fact that the State Board of Charities is to be substituted for another board of control in the matter of regulating the work of the dispensaries, it is said, will not recult in abating their opposition to the bill. Several of the city dispensaries, it was said yesterlay, will be represented in Albany to-day in opposition to the bill before the Assembly committee." for medical aid to be certified by his landlord,

MRS. CARRERE TIRED THE COURT.

leaf Had Never Written His Old Book. Mrs. Fannie B. Carrère, who at a previous searing had a hard time of it as her own lawyer in trying an action on an assigned claim of her vices as accountant against R. G. Dun, started in again yesterday to try her own case, trampling at every step on "Greenleaf on Evi-dence." She had not got very far before Justice

McCarthy said: "Madame, you should have somebody, some awyer, try this case. It makes me sick and

tired." She kept right on. Justice McCarthy finally lost patience after Mrs. Carrère had three times in ten minutes tried to get a letter in evidence an objection to which had been sustained. which had been sustained.

"Madame, and he, "your persistency in trying to introduce this letter will, if tried again, be a contempt of court."

Mrs. Carrère then tried to introduce evidence brought out in a former trial, all of which was a brought out in a former trial, all of which was brought out in a former trial, all of which was brought out on the lustice scan began to round

brought out in a former trial, all of which was objected to, and the Justice soon began to bound his desk with his fist in his effort to confine her to the rules of evidence.

Mrs. Carrère seized upon the opportunity of her husband being under each to ask many questions about a woman in the case, questions, however, which were not at all pertinent to the trial, and they were all barred out.

"That's all," suddenly exclaimed the plaintiff's attorney for herself and everybody looked restorney for herself and everybody looked re-That sail, suddenly exclaimed the plainting attorney for herself, and everybody looked relived. It was only for a moment, however, for Mrs. Carrère took the stand in her husband's place and proceeded to question herself.

Justice McCarthy finally adjourned the case until to-day at 10 o'clock A. M.

COLLEGE ON NYACK HEIGHTS. The Christian Alliance to Erect a Building There 247 Feet Long.

NYACK, April 5.-Ground will be broken on Nyack Heights to-morrow morning for a college ouilding for the Christian Alliance of New York city. The alliance recently purchased twentyline acres of land here, and intends in the near future to have its home here. The organization is a large and prosperous one, raising more than \$100,000 every year for foreign missions. Besides the college, a number of other buildings will be erected in the near future, and it is expected that a large part of the hillside will in time be dotted with handsome residences belonging to members and friends of the allance. Dr. Simpson is at the head of the organization and will reside in Nyack after May 1. The college building is to be finished by the middle of August, when the annual convention of the alliance will be held here instead of in New York city, where it was held hast year. It is attended by representatives from all over the world where the missionary work of the organization is carried on. The college building will be 247 feet long, and will be erected on an elevation 400 feet above the river and commanding a view of twenty miles. It will have 250 rooms. The contract for the work was awarded on Saturday to Charles McKlroy, a Nyack builder. more than \$100,000 every year for foreign mis-

ASBURY PARK TREMBLES. Founder" Bradley May Not Sit in the Next

Council of the Borough. ASBURY PARK, N. J., April 5,-" Founder and Senator James A. Bradley, who has held office as Councilman ever since the organization

of the borough, is probably ineligible for reelection as Councilman at the next charter election, called for April 13. All the candidates on
the Citizens' and Republican tickels were nominated by petition under the General Election act
of 1895. This was necessitated by the failure to
call primaries within the period required under
the law. A nomination by petition must be
signed by 1 per cent, of the vote policel at the
last Assembly election. In Asbury 900 votes
were policel, so that ten voters were required to
sign the neition. Five qualified voters were also
obliged to make affidavit that the nominations
were made in good faith, and the candidates
were also compelled to sign acceptance. Mr.
Hradley was absent and his written acceptance
could not be obtained. For this cause, it is asserted, he has become disqualified and will be
dropped from the ticket.
A joint primary to ratify the nominations will
be held to-morrow night, and if a losal way out
of the difficulty is found "Founder" Bradley's
name may be placed on the ticket. election as Councilman at the next charter elec-

MALTREATED A SICK WOMANS Mrs. Sweeny Dies of Her Injuries-Her Alleged Assatiant Arrested.

Susan Sweeny, wife of Thomas Sweeny of 234 East Fifty-sixth street, died yesterday at her home under suspicious circumstances. She gave home under suspicious circumstances. She gave birth to a child last Wednesday. On Sunday evening Mrs. Margaret Patten of 245 Past Forty-seventh street and Sadie Murray, a servant in the Hotel Savoy, who is a shater of Mrs. Sweeny, called on the sick woman.

The police say that Mrs. Patten, who was under the influence of liquor, maltreated Mrs. Sweeny, Mrs. Patten was arrested last night and locked up in the East Thirty-fifth street station.

What He Wants Is to Cut New York State Into Two and Run the One at This End-Pepe-cratic National Platform to Cut No Ice if He Can Help It-Carry the News to Jones (Ark.). John C. Sheehan, who got back to town yesterday from the South, has found a new issue for the coming municipal contest. He is averse to fighting the battle on his free silver platform.

NEW STATE FOR TAMMANY.

SHEEHAN PRODUCES AN ISSUE WITH

His new issue, which Fernando Wood wouldn't have considered very new forty years ago, is the creation of the State of Manhattan on the lines of Assemblyman Trainor's bill, recently intro-The attention of Mr. Sheehan was called by all the reporters on his arrival to the organization of the Progressive Democratic League and

the Workingmen's Political League, both of which have come into being since he left the city, two weeks ago, and he was asked what he and to say regarding their evident determination to force Tammany Hall to reaffirm the printiples of the Chicago platform. "I think it is a trifle too early," said he, "to say what Tammany will or will not do. One

hing may be relied on, and that is that what she does will be done for the best interests of the people of New York city and the Democratic party in our section of the country. The real politics of the coming campaign will not develop until next September."

When the statement of United States Senator James K. Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, to the effect that there is no reason why Tammany should not reaffirm the Chicago platform in the coming compaign, was repeated to Mr. Sheehan by all the reporters, he

became more direct and emphatic. "National and State issues," said he, "will have no part in our local campaign. If the Republican legislative majority from up the State keep up their attacks on the city there is going to be a bigger issue than any yet suggested. If we are not to be permitted to govern ourselve we are not to be permitted to govern ourselves in any other way we can have the new State of Manhattan to include Greater New York and the adjacent counties. Such a State is bound to be created some time, and it would do more to develop the present city of New York than anything else possibly could. Under present conditions the city can never get what it is entitled to in the way of legislation. It must take what the countrymen have a mind to give it. It will only be a little time before the Democracy is strong enough to create such a State. We will elect a majority of the Legislature and of Congress next year, and then we can put the bills through. This movement for a new State may become the leading issue of the campaign. The people here have suffered from the exactions of the up-State Republicans as long as they propose to."

Mr. Sheehan would not talk about the de-

the up-State Republicans as long as they propose to."

Mr. Sheehan would not talk about the demands of the Bryan men, as related to him by all the reporters, to the effect that no gold man be placed on the Democratic ticket.

"Wait until it comes time to nominate candidates and we will talk about such matters," said he. "Mr. Croker is the only candidate for Mayor whose name has been presented for the consideration of the organization so far."

The Tammany Hall General Committee will meet next Friday night and pitch into the administration of a city department not yet named.

E. J. HAWLEY USED TRUST FUNDS. Defaication of \$286, 199, 91 as Executor of

His Father's, Irad Hawley's, Will. Justice Beekman of the Supreme Court has confirmed a report of Daniel G. Rollins, as referee, passing the accounts of the different sets proceeding reveals a defalcation of \$236,199.91 of Elisha Judson Hawley, son of the testator and formerly one of the executors. Irad Hawley died at Rome in 1865, leaving

about \$500,000. He had been for years a mem-ber of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. Elisha Judson Hawley was in the tea business and subsequently from 1870 to 1877 was a member of the Stock Exchange. The securities of the estate had been in his possession. When he became ill in 1870 his brother Daniel looked over the securities and found that some were missing. He arranged with Elisha to keep the matter quiet, thinking that Elisha would be able to make the loss good, and when Elisha wanted to borrow money from another brother in 1871 and the defalcation came out, those interested in the estate decided not to make the matter public. It appeared that part of the money had been used in the tea business, in which Elisha and laniel were partners. Elisha agreed to let his share of the estate go toward wiping out part of the defalcation, and Paniel assumed responsibility for \$42,900 of this amount. There were five children. Their mother agreed to take a much less income than she was entitled to so as to help make up the deficit. The referce found that Hawley's co-executors, Richard Berry and Joseph Skidmere, were not responsible for the deficit. ber of the Stock Exchange. The securities of

AGED BRICK SCHOONER FOUNDERS.

One Man Sank with the Mad Anthony, Which

The little keel schooner Mad Anthony, which was built eighty years ago at Haverstraw was stormed and captured by Wayne, lies in the North River off Fulton street half submerged and held by her anchor. Coming down from Verplanck's yesterday before daylight, she ran afoul of the stakeboat Isaac N. North off Wee-hawken. A hole was stove in her starboard hawken. A hole was stove in her starboard side, and she heeled over to starboard, dumping a good part of her deck load of bricks. Her skipper, Michael Glennon, who had a half interest in her, and her mate-Thomas Sheron, were on deck, and they jumped overboard as the schooner emptied her avalanche of bricks. They were rescued by the barge Delhi, which was anchored alongside the stakeboat. John Driscoll, a seaman, 22 years old, of Verplanck's, was in his berth and was drowned. As the schooner struck the anchor was knocked from the cathead and dragged all the way to Fulton street, and it is surmitsed was caught on the cable running from the American line dock. The Mad Anthony measures fortyfive tons and is built of oak. She is likely to be raised and repaired.

raised and repaired.

Printer Goldschmidt Remembered by Relative He Hadn't Heard From for Years. Lorenz Goldschmidt of Buffalo, who had not written to or heard from his relatives in Germany, received information yesterday that will ultimately result in his obtaining possession of a \$7,000 legacy. Last February the United States Consul at Breslau wrote to the Post Office au Consul at Breslau wrote to the Post Office authorities here inquiring as to the whereabouts of Goldschmidt, who when last heard from was employed as a printer in this city. The man could not be found here, but he was traced to several cities and was finally located in Buffalo. A letter was sent to him, and in response to the inquiry as to his identity is telegraphed in reply: "That's me. I leave at once for New York." Yesterday he arrived at the Post Office building, established his identity, and was sent to the German Consul, who will take steps to bring about the payment to Goldschmidt of the legacy.

New York Past Conference.

The New York East Conference of the Metho dist Episcopal Church will begin its forty-ninth session to-morrow in St. John's Methodist Church, Bedford avenue and Wilson street, Williamsburg. More than 300 ministers are in-terested in the session, which will end next Tuesday. Most of the clergymen and lishop John M. Walden will arrive in town to-day. They will be entertained to-night in the Church of the St. John's Epworth League. The most important feature of the session is the disposal of the various pastorates.

FACE

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AIMEE SMITH KILLED BY POISON. felson M. Weeks Declared by a Coroner's Jury Responsible for Her Penth.

Coroner Dobbs and a jury held an inquest yesterday in the case of Aimée Smith, the was deserted by Nelson M. Weeks on March S. when she lay dying at the Hotel Victor, Third avenue and Twenty-fourth street. Weeks was a Hackensack Sunday school

superintendent, and he met Miss Smith in the ourse of his Sunday school work. Her father, Mahlon B. Smith, was an intimate friend of Weeks. On the morning of March 8 she left her home in Hackensack, saying she was going to Morristown to make arrangements to start milliners business with a friend. She didn't go to Morristown, but met Weeks by appointment in this city, and both went to the Hotel Victor, where they registered as "J. Everett and wife, Chicago." Weeks con-Everett and wife, Chicago." Weeks confessed to Coroner Dobbs on March 23 that he took the girl to the hotel, and since then he has been in the House of Detention.

The ex-Sunday achool superintendent was brought over to the Coroner's Court at 10 o'clock by Policeman Rourke. He looked pale and careworn as he took his seat in court. Mahlon B. Smith, the girl's father, was also present. Walter Weeks, the son of the Sunday school superintendent, sat by his father during the inquest. Mrs. Weeks was not in court. She had parted from her husband at the House of Detention and kissed him good-by. After several witnesses had testified to the couple being at the notel. Weeks was called on. Every eye was turned on him as he arose in his seat with a white face.

"My counsel has advised me this morning not to testify, and, acting on his advice, I decline to take the stand," said Weeks in a husky voice.

Coroner's Physician Albert T. Westen de-

ky voice.

Coroner's Physician Albert T. Weston described at length the autopsy he made on the body of the girl.
"What, in your opinion, was the cause of death?" he was asked. "What, in your opinion, was the cause of death?" he was asked.

"In my opinion, the cause of death was acute sarbolic acid poisoning," replied the witness.

Dr. Ernest J. Lederies, chemist of the Health Board, said he received two samples from Dr. Weston for analysis. Sample No. 1, which was part of the stomach, produced on analysis negative results. Sample No. 2, another part of the body, showed on analysis the presence of two-thirds of one grain of carbolic acid. Dr. Warren Coleman of 5 West Thirtieth street gave some testimony regarding certain parts of the dead girl's body.

The jury, after remaining out about an hour, returned a verdict that Aimée Smith came to her death by the use of a carbolic acid preparation compounded by Nelson M. Weeks. Weeks was held to await the action of the Grand Jury in \$2,500 bail.

He was taken to the Tombs, and had not got bail at last accounts.

MUST WAIT UNTIL NEXT TERM. The Case of the Joint Traffic Association to Bo

Heard In October. WASHINGTON, April 5 .- The motion of the So--General to advance for a speed the case of the Joliet Traffic Association an pealed by the United States from the judgment of the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit in favor of the association, was granted to-day by the Supreme Court, but the hearing was fixed

for the second Monday of next term. This we carry the case over until October of this year. Railroad officials in this city were not dis-turbed yesterday by the announcement that the case of the Joint Traffic Association on appeal by the Government from the decision of the lower courts would not come up until October, They had hoped for an earlier hearing, but said that they had been advised by counsel that the Joint Traffic Association agreement was not in violation of law, and that they would continue its operations pending a decision of the case.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SOUTHERN R. B. The Law in Its Favor Denounced as Grossly

OTTAWA, April 5 .- In the House of Commons o-day Mr. McInnis (Liberal) introduced a resolution declaring that the act passed by the Legislature of British Columbia, granting the British Columbia Southern Railway Company extraordinary privileges, was unwarranted and grossly extravagant; that they were made without the interests of the public being guarded, and would retard the development of the

country.

Mr. McInnis declared in favor of the government building the Crow's Nest Pass Railway and continuing the road through to the Pacific Mr. Hostwick spoke of the great wealth of the Mortenay Mining District and the necessity for better railway facilities.

The Jersey Central Dividend Reduced. The directors of the Central Railroad of New

Jersey declared a quarterly dividend yesterday of 1 per cent., payable on May 1, which is a reduction of one-quarter of 1 per cent, from the rate of the last quarterly dividend, paid on Feb. 1. There was a rail attendance of the directors at the meeting and the vote was unanimous in favor of the reduction. It has not been customary to publish a financial statement after the April meeting, and none of the directors would say anything in regard to yesterday's action except that they thought a conservative course the safer one.

The Jacksonville, Tumpa and key West.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 5.-The Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Railway was put up at auction here to-day by order of the United States, for the fifth time, and, there being no bidders, court adjourned sale. This road was irst put up at foreclosure sale has April, and there being no bidders the sale has been adjourned from time to time ever since. It has been in a receiver's hands for two years. 1

Three Men Perish in a Beer Vat.

MONTREAL, April 5 .- Joseph Webb, an employee of Dow's brewery, went into an empty yat to-day to clean it out. He did not take proper precautions and carbonic gas overcame nim. John Murphy, who went to his rescue, was also overcome, and so was a man named Bannigan. Still another employee, named McCabby, rushed into the receptacle, but was taken out in time to save his life. The other three men are dead.

Charles W. Van Houten was convicted in the County Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday, of bigamy. He was arrested on complaint of his first wife, Mary Jane Murphy, to whom he was mar-ried in 18-5. She had three children. Ella C. Haines was the second wife.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE. A STREAM OF NEWNESS

has overflowed the entire establishment